

COTTAM & Co.  
Ex S.S. "Formosa."  
ANDERSON'S  
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,  
CHRISTY'S TWEED CAPS,  
COULARKS  
(ALL SIZES AND SHAPES),  
TRAVELLING TRUNKS,  
64, 64, 64.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

"ODOL."

THE MEDICAL HALL,  
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,  
79, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.

NEW SERIES No. 418

日六初月七年二十二緒光

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

五拜禮

號四十月八年英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Bankers.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,125,000  
PAID-UP ..... £562,500  
BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 Months ..... 4 per cent.  
" 6 " ..... 3 1/2 " "  
" 3 " ..... 3 " "  
J. W. R. TAYLOR,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [8]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £5,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £10,000,000  
COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.,—Chairman.  
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.,—Kramer, Esq.,  
G. B. DODWELL, Esq.,—D. R. SASSON, Esq.,  
M. D. ECKHARDT, Esq.,—R. STEWART, Esq.,  
R. M. GRAY, Esq.,—N. A. SLEIGH, Esq.  
CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.,  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.,  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.  
INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1896. [31]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.  
INTEREST ON deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER  
CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1896. [32]

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £500,000  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
Court of Directors:  
D. GILLIES, Esq.,—Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,  
H. STOLLERFOHT, Esq.,—Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.  
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1896. [17]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE  
HOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £325,000  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " ..... 3 1/2 " "  
" 3 " ..... 3 " "  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1896. [53]

## Notice of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day commenced Business as a  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
W. SHEWAN.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1896. [149]

## Intimations.

### THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN, TANSAN,  
TANSAN, TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 5 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE  
than any Water from similar Spas.  
Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH OF CHINA—  
FLETCHER & CO.  
and  
CARMICHAEL & CO.  
60c)

### JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT.

### FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER  
is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In 2lb., 1lb. and 1/2lb. TINS. RETAIL PRICE—1s. 2d., 60c. and 30c.

### THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY, CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,  
PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896.

## Insurances.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to  
refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing,  
amount to £3,366,402. The premiums are  
moderate, and all modern features consistent  
with safety have been adopted.  
For Particulars and Rates,  
Apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [464]

## THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TYPHOON INSURANCE.

THE above COMPANY are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS ON BUILDINGS against  
LOSS or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at  
Moderate Rates.  
For Particulars apply to  
WM. MACBEAN,  
Local Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
No. 2, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1896. [941]

## EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

### FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have this Day been appointed  
AGENTS, and are prepared to accept  
RISKS at CURRENT RATES.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [743]

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1854.

CAPITAL ..... £3,000,000  
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY ..... £2,480,053  
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM ..... £757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the  
above Company we are prepared to  
accept EUROPEAN AND CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [910]

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Underigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1896. [34]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

## THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33  
EQUAL TO .....  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$315,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEE SING, Esq.,—Lo YUK MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.,  
MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.  
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 27th February, 1896. [123]

## NOTICE.

### THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,  
Secretary,  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1896. [247]

### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1, 165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'  
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 15th  
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting  
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
HONGKONG, 6th August, 1896. [1242]

## Intimations.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS.  
LONDON ..... Bornio ..... E. P. Bishop ..... About 20th Aug. Freight or Passage.  
JAPAN, &c. .... Canton ..... A. G. Cablit, R.N.R. .... About 21st Aug. (Freight or Passage, (Passing through the Inland Sea).  
SHANGHAI ..... Katar & Hind. C. L. Daniel ..... About 22nd Aug. Freight or Passage.  
LONDON, &c. .... Ravenna ..... E. Street ..... Noon, 27th Aug. (See Special Advertisement.  
LONDON ..... Formosa ..... R. A. Peters ..... About 2nd Sept. Freight or Passage.  
For Further Particulars, apply to  
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [438]

## BILLIARDS

AT H.E. HOTEL.

THREE PRIZES.

## AQUARIUS

THE TABLE WATER OF THE FAR EAST.

"SECOND TO NONE"

Being made from TREBLE-DISTILLED WATER  
only, it has a Purity that natural Mineral Waters cannot  
hope to attain.  
ESTD. 1864.  
TELEPHONE—75.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

General Manager,

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1896. [99]

## MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Excelsior," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. TELEPHONE, No. 35.  
THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896. [128]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

OFFICE STATIONERY of all kinds Account Books, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Water Well, Dampers,  
REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriter Erasers, Typewriter Sundries,  
Pens, Penholders and Pencils,  
STEPHENS BLUE BLACK INK, Stephens Copying Ink, Letter Files, Rulers,  
ARCHITECTS' SUNDRIES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, T. Squares, Set Squares, Boxwood Scales, Protractors, Parallel Rules, Drawing Boards, Measurers,  
CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S SAFES, in all sizes and at moderate prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1896. [173]

## THE CLUB HOTEL HOTEL METROPOLE.

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA. 1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.  
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT  
Experienced English matron in attendance.  
The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.  
VISITORS have the option of meeting either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.  
Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.  
THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.  
E. V. SIOEN, Manager, YOKOHAMA. L. DEWETTE, Manager, TOKYO. [160]

## Intimations.

### BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO THE ASBESTOS TRADE WAS OBTAINED BY BELL'S ASBESTOS CO.

THE HIGHEST GRADE PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS KEPT IN STOCK.

ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS ABSOLUTELY UNBEATABLE IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

ASBESTOS IN EVERY FORM FOR FILTERS, CHEMICAL PUMPS, &c.

W. JACKSON,  
Manager.

## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.  
PIONEERS OF THE ASBESTOS TRADE.  
Contractors to H.M. Government, and the Principal English, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railways, including the Imperial Railways of Japan.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS and RUBBER GOODS for the VERY HIGHEST PRESSURES. Cheaper Qualities for LOW PRESSURES.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC PACKING has been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty for use throughout Her Majesty's Navy.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC JOINTING MATERIALS for Steam and Hydraulic Joints, Manhole and Mudhole Doors, &c., are also used on every Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedo-boat and Transport in H.M. Service.

"SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Composition for Boilers, Hot-water Tanks, Pipes, &c. IN TWO QUALITIES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

SUPERINTENDENT, THOS. SKINNER.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

1030]

## MANZANILLA A LIGHT DRY SHERRY

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

TRADE MARK. 洋行 Hong Nam 和 YUEN W.O. Per 1 dozen Bottles.....\$9.00

A large stock of SHERRIES on hand at from \$9.00 to \$30.00 per Dozen.

TELEPHONE, No. 135.

## GANDE PRICE & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [420]

## W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN." SOME PARTICULARLY PRETTY SPECIALITIES IN LADIES' MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE BY POST.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1004]

## EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE. IASTRAM'S PATENT GOLDEN MEDAL PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.

A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.

Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHIELE & CO., HONGKONG, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.

47) NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. bottles.....\$35 per case.

do 1 doz. bottles.....\$35

SHIEWAN & Co., Agents. [1804]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1896.

## W. BREWER & CO.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

THE FAULTLESS. THE CHAMPIONSHIP. THE CHAMPION.

(1896 BALLS AT REDUCED PRICES.)

TENNIS BATS. TENNIS BAT HANDLES. TENNIS SHOES.

FRESH STOCK.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896. [189]



## Today's Advertisements.

### WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

LOCATION—WEST POINT.  
ABSOLUTELY LAST PERFORMANCES.  
TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.  
(FRIDAY)

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 P.M. A NEW PROGRAMME.  
Two Performances

MONDAY LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

TUESDAY NIGHT.  
LAST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.  
GRAND MAMMOTH PROGRAMME  
OF THE  
BENEFIT  
OF THE  
LADY AND GENTLEMEN  
Members of the Company.

Under Most Distinguished Patronage.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. 1289

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"  
Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. 1287

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"  
Innes, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Cabin is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.  
A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. 1297

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship

"KWONGSANG,"  
Captain Stalker, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. 1299

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1896. 1297

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Bunkies when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

## Intimation.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,

SODA WATER,

LEMONADE,

POTASH WATER,

SELTZER WATER,

LITHIA WATER,

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

TONIC WATER,

GINGER ALE,

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1896.

BIRTHS.

At 5, Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, on the 12th instant, the wife of J. STOPANI, of a daughter.

At No. 14, Chaou-ong Road, Shanghai, on 8th inst., the wife of V. G. LYMAN, of a son.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

THE "ATROCITIES" IN FORMOSA.

We note, with regret, the publication of an article in the *China Mail* last night attacking the Japanese Government and people for their management of affairs in Formosa. The article in question is marked "communicated," and is not, therefore, in form or substance a direct pronouncement by our contemporary on the subject. At the same time we must suppose that to a considerable extent it represents the ideas and opinions of the *China Mail* on the question under discussion or it would have found a place in the Correspondence Column, where there is always a disclaimer of responsibility.

The Japanese soldiers and all the Japanese officials except a few of the very highest are deliberately charged with the grossest and most wanton cruelty to the Chinese inhabitants of the island, with provoking and forcing them into rebellion for the purpose of crushing that rebellion in the most destructive fashion. The Japanese are charged with want of self-control, with inability to administer, with inability to colonize, with almost every conceivable defect under the sun. But, strange to say, there is no direct evidence—none—might almost say, no evidence at all—on which they could fairly be convicted. There is nothing but rumour and opinion. No European of any sort has come forward either to say that he has seen any of the atrocities with his own eyes, or even that he has spoken to and questioned any one, either Chinese or Japanese, on them. The only facts positively ascertained are that there have been extensive outbreaks among the Chinese, that Japanese posts have been surprised and cut off, and that there have been reprisals. That the outbreaks were caused by Japanese misconduct there is no evidence at all.

The writer of the article in question has no personal knowledge at all on the subject. That is clear. He evidently is in Formosa at all, is in the North. The recent disturbances have been in the South, and the alleged cruelties, if any, have been there. He evades giving any instances of the alleged monstrous behaviour of the Japanese in the North, on the ground that it is needless. His knowledge of what has occurred in the South is, presumably, derived mainly from the *China Mail* and from the endorsement of the opinions expressed in recent articles in the Hongkong papers. In these there has been a curious lack of facts, authenticated or otherwise. In the North there is only opinion, not knowledge. There are all sorts of general assertions in the article under notice, not one single fact, and, alas! for the candour and sincerity of the writer, he mixes up the *Kow-shing* affair and the Port Arthur massacre and the Korean imbroglio as if they were all part and parcel of the same story as the alleged atrocities in Formosa and were indistinguishable. What the Japanese did in relation to the *Kow-shing* was a justifiable act of warfare and has been recognised as such by the Governments concerned and by every publicist of standing who has written on the subject.

All these stories about Japanese atrocities have originated with the Chinese in Formosa, have never been investigated by any one capable of judging of their truth or falsehood, and have been accepted by the few Europeans in Formosa as true, or, pro or con, true, without inquiry. European and Chinese there are naturally far more intimately mixed than the Europeans and the Japanese can yet be, and any statements to the contrary by Japanese are put down, equally without inquiry, as false. There are two sides to every question, but the *China Mail's* correspondent will only admit that there is one side. He is not content with attacking the Japanese in respect of their actions in Formosa. In his concluding paragraphs he shows himself an enemy of the Japanese and of all those who admire or praise them for anything.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We note with regret that the Government has thought fit to refuse to entertain the application of the Sanitary Inspectors for extra pay for the extra work imposed on them during the prevalence of the plague this year. We are bound to assume that, as their application was forwarded by the Board to the Government, it was supported by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Board. There are no minutes published in connection with the paper actually laid on the table, so that we cannot say definitely that it was so, or not. If the members of the Sanitary Board and their Health Officer recommended the Government to comply with the prayer of the petition we are of opinion that they did well and we are also of course of opinion that the Government are making a grave mistake in not acting on it.

The duties of a Sanitary Inspector are easily defined. They are laid down in the rules and regulations published by the Board for the guidance of its officers. A man entering the Government service as a Sanitary Inspector knows beforehand what his hours and duties are, and he contracts with the Government to perform these duties for a fixed rate of pay. Most of the work peculiar to the plague period is work wholly outside the scope of an Inspector's ordinary duties, and involves risks that were not included in this contract. So far as the performance of these duties are concerned, the man deserves extra pay of some sort either in money or in money's worth, either in praise or in pudding. Good work ought always to be paid for. If the Treasury is so empty that there is no coin available, then let the men employed on this special plague work have its equivalent, say, in being allowed to count the six months' plague work as twelve months' time towards their pension. It is mistaken policy on the part of the Government to refuse to recognize these men's services. If they had resigned on the appearance of the plague, it would have been difficult to supply their places, and extra pay—extra inducements of some sort—would have had to be held out to obtain others to take up the work.

May we suggest that the Government should, as it has done in other matters, reconsider the question and entertain these men's application for extra remuneration of some kind or other, either in meal or in malt. Very little will suffice to satisfy them and to allay the feelings of discontent that undoubtedly prevail. There has been extra work done, outside the ordinary scope of an Inspector's duties. It has been well and cheerfully done. The community has benefited largely by its being done and well done. Let us share the benefits with the workers by whose assistance the Colony has been saved a prolonged period of quarantine and enormous pecuniary loss. The Colony can well afford it, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, there is enough money in the Treasury to meet the drain.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE DISTRESS IN FORMOSA.

IMPERIAL INTERFERENCE.

AMOI, August 14th.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan have remitted three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to be distributed among the sufferers in and around the Hoonin and other districts in Formosa recently devastated by the rebels.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

CRICKET.

LONDON, August 12th.

The second innings of the All England eleven closed for 24 runs, and that of the Australians for 44. All England thus won the third Test Match by 66. The weather was fine, but the wicket unplayable.

CRETE.

The Powers are unable to agree on any practical course in regard to Crete.

THE "GARLIC" ASHORE.

We regret to hear that the O. & O. steamer *Gailla*, which left here last Saturday afternoon, has come to grief in the Shimonoseki Straits.

The local Agent of the O. & O. Company has received the following telegram:—

"*Gailla* steamer got ashore at Todaihi beach, Shimonoseki. Steamer is still aground; beached; rests on mud and water. Steam pump ordered from Nagasaki. We will telegraph you later."

THE TYPHOON.

The Observatory officials report to-day as follows:—On the 14th at 11.0 a.m. Red Drum lowered. The barometer has risen slightly at Bellona and Hongkong, and fallen at Shanghai. Pressure is normal in Hongkong, but remains over 0.1 inch in defect in Luzon. At Shanghai the barometer is also nearly 0.1 inch below the average. Apparently the depression will lie in the Pacific. Forecast:—Light variable winds; fine.

At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.72

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Grafton* arrived at Hakodate yesterday.

H.M.S. *Narcissus* has rejoined the Fleet, at Hakodate.

H.M.S. *Humbly* left here at 7 a.m. to-day for Hakodate with stores and provisions for the Fleet cruising in northern waters.

H.M.S. *Albatross*, *Flamingo*, *Centurion*, *Undaunted*, *Immerdale*, *Rainbow*, and *Pigmy* left Hakodate on the 12th inst. for Marston.

A CONTRACTOR was this morning fined \$75 for not having a sewer trench in Queen's Road West properly lighted last night, to the danger of the public.

The Shanghai *Share List* of the new Shanghai Oil Mill Company, Limited, closes at Shanghai to-morrow. The Out-port *Lists* will close on the 15th instant.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the City Hall to-morrow, 15th August, at noon.

FOR rushing a "Star" ferry launch yesterday morning, two coolies were to-day fined \$7 each by Captain Hastings, with the alternative of twenty-eight days' "hard" each.

It is announced that Mr. Stephen Bonsal, second secretary of the United States Legation in Tokio, has resigned, and his successor is Mr. William F. Sando, who assumed office on the 30th ult.

THE fire bells this afternoon sounded the alarm for a fire which broke out in the second floor of No. 10, Ship Street, Wanchai, occupied as a coolie lodging-house. The place was badly damaged by fire before the flames were quenched by the Police and Fire Brigade. The ground floor, occupied as a coal store, was only slightly damaged by water.

MAJOR G. K. MOORE this morning charged a contractor named Kwong Choong before Captain Hastings "that on the 21st July last, at the Peak Hotel, he did cause to be made noises calculated to disturb, annoy, and interfere with the quiet of the complainant, an inhabitant of the Peak Hotel, before the hour of 6 a.m." Mr. Grist appeared for the defence, and raised the objection that the charge could not lie under Ordinance 17 of 1844, which only applied to "the City of Victoria or its vicinity." The objection being sustained, the case was dismissed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attraction of Wirth's Circus, the steam merry-go-round is slightly drawing large crowds of various nationalities. Last night the place was exceptionally well attended. In nearly every ride the horses and chariots were filled. A well-known doctor who was present last night was heard to say:—"It is, indeed, a novel idea; gives artificial riding sensation, which is good both for the system and the constitution. All nervous people should patronise it." This form of amusement is cheap, novel, and harmless, and merits liberal patronage.

THE *Mercury* of the 5th instant contains the following, concerning mining prospects in Shanghai:—Rev. Mr. Kille, from Ichow, Shanghai, called at our office yesterday afternoon and exhibited some magnificent specimens of iron ore found near that city. Mr. Kille says iron ore is very abundant in that region, as is coal also, and as the city is not far distant (65 miles) from a good junk port, it may become some day an iron smelting centre, although those who are well informed on the subject say the ores exhibited cannot be worked unless mixed with others of a lower grade. Once China begins to move, however, in this matter, it will not be difficult to find all that is necessary to make these treasures useful.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at San Francisco recently by the Pacific Mail Co.'s *China* was Mr. Arthur J. Mundy, manager of the J. B. Millet Publishing Company of Boston, who has, according to the *Fraser Chronicle*, been in Japan for some time past, arranging for the publication of a new illustrated work on Japan. The work is to be entirely by Japanese writers and artists, and will be edited by Captain F. Brinkley, Editor of the *Japan Mail*. The first edition will be sold by subscription, and will be limited to fifty sets of ten volumes each at \$500 a volume, or \$5,000 a set. Each volume is to be illustrated with 250 large coloured photographs and many original paintings on silk, which will be embellished with lacquer work and lace embroidery. Mr. Mundy thinks the work will be the most elaborate artistic publication of the kind ever issued.

OUR London correspondent writes under date of 7th July:—The London "season" is in full swing, the exact period being marked by the presence of the Light and Dark Blues at Lords. The calendar is but little guidance to where we are in the year; fashionable fixtures serve as the finger-posts of time, and the Etom and Harrow match next week will see the season in its final throes. A dull season, it is not likely to be, much enlivened by the advent of Li Hung-chang, the only magnate of any consequence visiting our shores this summer. There is no official programme issued as yet as to what public recognition is to be accorded him, and it is doubtful if any function of magnitude will be indulged in for his delectation. He (Li Hung-chang) is gradually being recognised as an off-shoot from, and not a powerful member of, the Peking Government. His possibility for good or evil is largely infinitesimal and his reception here promises to be in accordance with his position and influence.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY, 14th August.

9 p.m.—Wirth's Circus and Menagerie, at West Point.

TO-MORROW, 15th August.

French and Tacoma's mails due.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

4 p.m.—Shanghai *Share List* of the Shanghai Oil Mill Company closes.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Penitence Lodge.

SUNDAY, 16th August.

Daylight.—City of Peking leaves for San Francisco, via usual ports of call.

THE N. Y. K. *Toyoshima-maru* recently sank a small Chinese vessel in Vladivostok harbour and caused the loss of three lives. The Russian Admiralty Court has now ecologically ordered the Company to pay 20,000 roubles to the families of each of the deceased.

The Japanese have invaded another commercial field in the East. According to the *Hyogo News*, a Japanese firm in Shanghai recently made an experimental importation of 400 casks of Yechigo kerosene oil, and is said to have made a profitable deal. The price is naturally much lower than either the American or Russian article.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS again drew a good house last evening, every item being well received by the audience. To-night is announced as the last performance of the present programme.

To-morrow afternoon a matinee will be given at 3 o'clock, for which a new and attractive programme has been arranged. To-morrow evening, Miss Muriel Wirth will appear in a skirt-dance for the first time in Hongkong.

Tuesday night is announced as the last performance, and this, it has been arranged, will be for the benefit of the members of the Company.

Major-General Black, C.B., has promised to again give the company his patronage, and will himself be present.

AMONG the subjects investigated by Marquis Ito, the Premier, while in Formosa, the most important, says the *Japan Mail*, was the facilities for navigation. It has already been intimated to the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company that their enterprise would be encouraged. The next and most lucrative undertaking was gold mining; the Marquis intends to extend the most enthusiastic encouragement to this industry, as well as to the development of railways. Viscount Governor-General Katsura's views are identical with Marquis Ito's in this respect. Marquis Ito thinks that all these enterprises should be undertaken privately and not by the Government.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has ordered two new screw steamers of 2,350 tons each from Clyde firms.

THE late Sir Augustus Harris left a balance of £200,000 at his bankers. His wife and brother-in-law are his executors.

THE steamer *Isoray* has been purchased by the Nippon Shosen Kaisha, of Tokio, and renamed the *Bushu-maru*.

THE Spanish Government is reported to have borrowed 100,000,000 pesetas from the Rothschilds, giving the Almaden quicksilver mines as security. The money is to be applied to the purchase of warships.

A Mr. Alexander Malcolm Chasie, in company with Baron Robert Oppenheimer, has organised a syndicate to buy up and control the entire sulphur output of Sicily. This has caused a sudden rise in quotations, Japanese sulphur now fetching \$18.50 per ton, the recent price being \$14.50.

WIFE (with a chilly, determined air): "I want to see that letter."

HUSBAND: "What letter?"

WIFE: "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it! Give it to me at once, sir?"

HUSBAND: "Here it is. It is your pet milliner's bill. Perhaps you'll have the goodness to borrow \$1,000 from your rich uncle to pay it."

WIFE: Oh, you hard-hearted thing! (sobbing hysterically.) "I'll go and stay with mamma."

HUSBAND: "All right. Good-bye, love."—*Ex.*

ALLEGED to a letter purporting to set forth in the *Singapore Free Press* certain Singapore police grievances, the *Strait Times* remarks:—"The Police Commissioner's lot in the Straits Settlements is no more a happy one than that of the noble men in blue who pervade the lyrics of Mr. Gilbert's delightful 'Pirates of Penzance'; in fact, we doubt whether the European Police Commissioner here is not in a very much worse position than these purely mythical 'bobbies' ever were. To command with, and this is the ground-work of all their trouble, real or imaginary, the men of the European position, the Straits Police Force have been brought out here under false pretences. It is not pretended for them that they are men well versed in the intricacies of finance or of Colonial Administrations, and hence, when they are told that the merry dollar is equivalent to more than four shillings sterling, they cheerfully accept the statement, until bitter experience has convinced them of the fact that the lively Malacca is of a very elusive character and may be worth all the way from something to nearly nothing as the exigencies of exchange may dictate. It is not to be wondered at that desertions are frequent or that, feeling themselves to be trapped and betrayed, the men of weaker stamina should take to drink as a relief to their troubles. We cannot sufficiently deprecate the action of the agents which has led to this truly unhappy state of affairs and would recommend, in future, the substitution of veracity for bombast and misrepresentation."

MR. FUJITA, an Army Surgeon, in an interview with a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, stated that from a medical standpoint he cannot by any means agree with the prohibition of opium smoking in Formosa. The chief argument of those that advocate the prohibition of opium is their fear that the habit may be introduced among the Japanese; this fear in his opinion is utterly groundless. To quote the Surgeon's words:—"The people of Formosa and the Japanese are entirely different in nature. The former are dull and solitary, the latter active, gregarious, and pleasure-seeking. Opium is enjoyed in the solitude of a close room. This form of pleasure therefore suits the Formosans well, but it would fail to attract the Japanese. *Sake* is best enjoyed in a group, and the craving of loud jokes and blatant merry voices; it brings, so to speak, the social qualities into play; while opium gives pleasure to solitary men only. The Japanese delight in *sake* with its necessary concomitant, a merry crowd. They are by nature unsuited for the solitary vice of opium smoking." Proceeding to discuss the effect that opium has upon a man's life and the increased amount of labour he is able to perform in consequence of its use, the surgeon states that the drug has not the stupefying power ignorantly attributed to it. He says that all the Chinese labourers of Formosa indulge in opium smoking twice or thrice a day. But the labourers perform, such as the carrying of sedan-chairs or palanquins over mountains and across rivers, or cultivating the soil under a burning sun, can undoubtedly be done equally well, if not better, by Japanese labourers, who do not use opium. It would really be advisable not to resort to prohibitory measures at once, but to find means whereby the bad habit can be prevented from reaching the young.

THE German Reichstag will be asked during the autumn session for funds for the construction of railways from the coast of German East Africa to Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyazari.

THE *Yushin* hears that Mr. James Troup, H.B.M.'s Consul at Yokohama, who has been at home for several months, is returning to his post in October next. As soon as he returns, adds our contemporary, Mr. J. C. Hall, at present Consul in Yokohama, will be appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Mr. J. J. Enslie.

NEWS received at Shanghai on the 7th from Hsichou, on the Yellow River, is to the effect that the recent insurrection of the Great Sword Society is quieting down, the insurgents having recently been repeatedly defeated by the Imperial troops as well as by the numerous bands of village militia who have risen against the society men and their allies the bandits, in consequence of the excesses committed by the latter.

THE *Japan Gazette* reports that Mr. Ohshima, Superintendent Engineer of the Iron Foundry, and two experts will be despatched shortly to America and Europe on an official tour of inspection. They are first to go to America and then to England, Germany, France and other European countries, where they will make thorough inspections of iron foundries. They are also entrusted with the purchase of necessary machinery for the Japanese Foundry and their journey is expected to take about twelve months.

CAPTAIN SWINTON HOLLAND, says *Modern Society*, is to blossom into a second class Commodore at Hongkong in succession to Commodore Boyes. This snug post is worth \$206, and a better selection than the present Captain of the Chatham Fleet Reserve to fill it could not be made. At one time this gallant officer served as flag-officer to Admiral Sir Cooper Key, who certainly did not overlook his best interests. Later on he was promoted to Captain from the Royal yacht, which tended to push on his advancement still further. He possesses these good qualities which go to make a considerable figure in Naval life, as well as becoming immensely popular both for and at sea. He is great at athletics, and by mingling himself in Jack and Joe's diversions wins them into contentment and respect.

HONGKONG AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3rd.

We in "London Town" were all interested to note the appeal to the community made by the Government as to the composition of the Sanitary Board, and equally interested to note the result. The majority was surely convincing enough to thwart further steps being taken in the direction the Government wished to follow. The result, however, was such a manifest condemnation of the Government policy that I am afraid it will baffle further attempts of a similar nature. Had the voting been closer, public questions might hereafter have been relegated to the public for settlement, but the sweeping declaration of the variance of public opinion with the views held by those in authority will tend, whilst unconstitutional rule obtains, rather to check future attempts to allow the public to have their say. Had you really strong men in power in Hongkong they would ask themselves:—"Is this expression of opinion by the public an indication of their trust in our deeds generally? If so, it is time to ascertain where we are wrong?" Such will not be the outcome of the laudable attempt to obtain the opinion of the governed unless you have a great man amongst the governing body. If you have such a one in your midst, he will readily declare himself by pronouncing his opinion from the house-tops, he be official or unofficial. A Cromwell in the matter of Crown Colony Government will arise one of these fine days, Hongkong, in common with almost all Crown Colonies, exists for the officials—not the officials for the Colony. However, the fact that the public have been asked their opinion is an important precedent for future Governors to act upon; and a Cromwell may appear soon who will grasp the situation and obliterate the shadow of the present form of medieval rule to which Crown Colonies have hitherto and unfortunately submitted.

Plague is a word associated in all men's minds with Hongkong. Its presence amongst you is cast up as a by-word and reproach on the place, and one wiser even suggested the other day that "Britain had much better give up the wretched hole altogether." After five minutes' consideration about the past, the present, and the future of Hongkong, he was vehement in his protests against a place where British prestige and trade are so largely involved being so mismanaged and sanitary misrule and egregious bungling the order of the day. In this opinion all sensible men will agree, and hope that the day may come when the public in Hongkong will be the servants of the public in municipal matters and not the emissaries of a close bureaucracy. It is sad to think that your protests, your public meetings, your earnest prayers to the home authorities never are heard of and never see the light of day. An undulating at the Colonial Office deals with the questions submitted by Colonial Governors, and the letters, petitions, and despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies are leisurely dealt with by some young and inexperienced man often under 30 years of age. Moreover, it often happens that the burning questions to the Colony have to await consideration to suit the convenience of a Government clerk! Therein lies the crux of the whole matter. The fact is the Crown Colonies, and especially such important places as Ceylon, Hongkong, and Singapore, must have the means of giving voice to their imperative requirements through other channels. Let them secure the hearty co-operation of one member of the House of Commons and get a pertinent question asked occasionally in the House. That would cause a much greater stir in official circles and do more good than any amount of letters and memorials addressed to the overburdened Secretary of State for the Colonies. Such a question as the following would do a great deal



its recurrence in the near future, and on whose shoulders devolves the responsibility of the insalubrious state of the Colony rest?" This first thing to be done is to fix the responsibility on the proper party and not allow the Government now to recede with their hands and feet and interference with their so-called "system."

You seem to have unloaded Hongkong this year, judging by the enormous number of residents who are renewing their acquaintance with home, so at all places of entertainment one now almost expects to see a well known face from the far off island. It is pretty much the same every summer, but an extra and unusual impetus seems to have been given to the exodus during the current year. Is it dread of plague that is the genesis of this exodus, or is it more prosperous times? Let us hope it is the latter, for I see stocks are firm and even our old friend Paojun seems to be again reasserting itself in favour of shareholders.

The favourable reception accorded to West River opens by the Prime Minister is most comforting and reassuring; and the no-nonsense ring of his words must have found a ready echo in all financial circles in Hongkong.

LOCK SER.

## THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

## AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Yokohama, July 31st.

If Japanese troops have really been guilty of cruelty and excesses in Formosa, it is well that the facts should be published, and that the condemnation of the world at large should be invoked. But before we credit the statements thus far recorded, it is a duty imposed by justice to scrutinize them carefully; a duty all the more imperative when we remember the atrocious and terrible accusations of a similar character, brought against the Japanese on a previous occasion, were proved to be Chinese fabrications, entirely without basis in fact, and so clumsily invented that they bore intrinsic evidence of falsehood. Let us see, then, says the *Japan Mail*, what warrant we have for crediting the things now written.

In the first place, we observe that not a single European or American witnessed the atrocities complained of: they rest entirely upon Chinese testimony. There were only two foreigners at Hoon-nim (Yun-ni) when the trouble commenced. "The rest had left the district a week or more prior to the outbreak." Of these two, one, Mr. Olla, was killed by the insurgents; the other, Mr. Pail, barely escaped their rife. It is true that the *Amoy* correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, after describing the alleged atrocities in general terms, says:—"Some of the foreign residents of Amoy have come over in the *Thales*, and this is their *ad hoc* testimony." Amoy is sixty miles from the scene of the insurrection. Not one of the foreigners in question could have any information except what was derived from Chinese sources. We know, from the letter of an American correspondent who refers to the death of Mr. Olla, that "no positive details of the tragedy have been obtained, owing to the present isolation of the disaffected district." It finally results, therefore, that the cruelties alleged against the Japanese soldiery immediately preceding the insurrection are attested by Chinese witnesses solely!

Let us now turn to the insurrection itself, as described by two correspondents on the strength of Chinese testimony. At the outset we are asked to believe that everything like disaffection against the new administration would have disappeared before now. Had not Japanese petty officials, soldiers, and coolies gouged the people to desperation by acts of barbarity and outrage. Is that credible? A Chinese correspondent, who witnessed the original campaign for the subjugation of the island, as well as the rebellion that subsequently broke out, has placed on record his deliberate opinion that the great mistake made by the Japanese was excessive leniency. He predicted that they would suffer for their forbearance—surely to a ministerial level—and he described the treacherous ferocity of the inhabitants, who disguised themselves as peasants and worked peacefully in the fields whenever a considerable force of Japanese was in sight, but for their concealed arms and ruthlessly butchered any detachment too small to offer effective resistance. They came the insurrection of last January. No one, at that time, suggested or imagined that the rebels had been engaged by Japanese excesses, to take the *Japan Mail* into account. A different notion prevailed, namely, that the measures taken by the Japanese to put down the spirit of disaffection had been insufficient. The wholesale murders of peaceful Japanese and the barbarous methods pursued by the insurgents in January are matters of history, and it is further on record that repetitions of such outbreaks were feared, in view of the intractable temper of some of the inhabitants. With these facts before us, can we believe that the Hoon-nim bandits consisted solely of men who had been driven to desperation by the constantly occurring visits and raids of Japanese soldiery and gendarmes? The Japanese authorities allege that the bandits were remnants of the old insurgents and that Hoon-nim and its vicinity had for years been a focus of disaffection. Which of the two explanations seems the more credible? Moreover, it does not appear reasonable to imagine that the "constant-occurring visits and raids" referred to could have been acts of purely wanton cruelty perpetrated by Japanese soldiers and gendarmes. If such things were done they must have been prompted by lawlessness on the part of the Japanese, which is a charge that throws additional light on the true character of the Hoon-nim bandits.

Coming now to the incidents of the insurrection itself and of the three days immediately preceding it, here is the story told:—The depredations of the bandits in the hills—comparatively a small body—"proving at last annoying to the Japanese" measures were concerted to exterminate them. On the 22nd of June, a force of about one hundred and fifty Japanese troops arrived at Hoon-nim and gave out that they were on their way to Po-li-sha. These men were "a detachment of the main expeditionary force sent to continue the work of devastation." They marched out of Hoon-nim, and falling to dislodge the bandits from the hills, obtained reinforcements and renewed the attack. But again they found themselves unable to grapple with the bandits. Accordingly, they changed their tactics; directed their line of march against the villages lying along the base of the hills, burned and pillaged these, to the number of from 70 to 90, so that "thousands of the inhabitants, rendered homeless, children, and generally indifferent to their future, joined the robbers, who, it appeared, were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and the whole force, now enormously increased, swooped down on the plains, boldly attacking their late aggressors, and forced as many as escaped death to retreat to Kiang-shi." Now this story rebels against credence at first sight. But in truth it abounds with absurdities. Hoon-nim is an outpost of Kiang-shi (Kia-shi), which place lies four days' march distant in a south-westerly direction. Po-li-sha is two

days' march to the north of Hoon-nim. "The main expeditionary force"—a very large force, since 150 men constituted a mere detachment—must have left Kiang-shi not later than the 17th of June, and must have been within a day's march of Hoon-nim on the 22nd. What became of that force? Where was it when Hoon-nim was attacked by the rebels on the 25th? Had it turned back, without any apparent reason, without attempting to rout out the bandits, without even coming in sight of an enemy—had it turned back and retreated precipitately to Kiang-shi? And at the moment of the detachment of 150 men? Between 10 and 11 p.m. on the 22nd, it marched out of Hoon-nim. That night it reached a village eight miles distant, and finding "only women there, slaughtered them and burned the place. The next day, it burned three other villages, and "killed about 200 people, sparing no male, not even children." Then, so far as the particulars of their proceedings are concerned, these 150 soldiers disappear from the stage. We are simply told that they "burned and pillaged several villages." It took them a day (the 23rd) to burn three villages; how long must the burning and pillaging of from 70 to 90 have occupied? And supposing that the villages were only a mile apart, that is to say, supposing the interior of Formosa to be one of the most thickly populated spots on the face of the globe, then it appears that this phantom detachment must have covered a distance of from 70 to 90 miles in one day, the 24th—for on the 25th the rebels had assumed the offensive—not merely flying, or burning, but burning and pillaging some four-score villages, besides "several hundred" and "killing without mercy many of the inhabitants as came within reach." Then the rebels attacked Hoon-nim—on the 27th it is said, though we know that it was on the 25th. They did not proceed to extremities that day, and during the night the Japanese garrison obtained a reinforcement of 33 men from Tan-lak. Next day the whole garrison, together with the Japanese camp followers, were slaughtered, only ten escaping to Tan-lak, though the Japanese authorities claim that the Japanese must have numbered fully 60, according to the above account, and the rebels mustered only 500. The method said to have been pursued by the rebels is also worth noting. They piled firewood round the houses and temple in which the Japanese were barricaded, threw oil on the firewood and set it on fire! That is what 500 Formosan rebels did while 60 Japanese soldiers and gendarmes were playing them with rifle bullets at a range of a few yards. Meanwhile, where was the "main expeditionary force" that had marched from Kiang-shi ten days previously to exterminate these very rebels? Thenceforth it was a walk over taken, 210 Japanese soldiers and gendarmes being killed at three places, and a general slaughter taking place at three others, all these operations requiring only half-a-dozen days. Such are the wild exaggerations and ridiculous impossibilities gravely strung together for the information of the public. Coming as the details do from Chinese sources we are not surprised that they should be inconsequential and extravagant, but we are surprised that they should be repeated without scrutiny by responsible foreign correspondents.

Whether Japanese soldiers, petty civil officials, and coolies have or have not been guilty of cruelty in Formosa we do not pretend to say. Our own information goes to show that after the insurrection of last January much roughness was shown by the soldiers towards the people, and some lawlessness by the military coolies, while neither the local officials nor the junior officers made any vigorous attempt to restrain these excesses. But between roughness and murderous cruelty, between lawlessness in the ordinary occupation of the term, and wholesale butchery, rapine, and pillage—such as is now charged against the Japanese—there stands a very wide gulf. Until such charges are substantiated by evidence other than that of the Chinese themselves, and until the evidence in support of them, from whatever source it come, ceases to be fantastically extravagant and incredible, no one is justified in believing them or in publishing them without all reservation.—*Japan Mail*.

## BIMETALLISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Bimetallist League of Great Britain held its annual meeting in London on the 13th ultimo. The annual report submitted declares the cause of international bimetallism has made substantial progress during the year both in Great Britain and abroad. It mentions the resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies of France, the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, and the Prussian Diet, declaring for bimetallism, and continues—"In the United States all parties and classes would welcome international bimetallism. A large section of the people there, however, are so strongly convinced of the urgent necessity for remonetizing silver that they are indisposed to wait for an international agreement. No party of any importance is in favour of gold monometallism." The report concludes as follows:—"The responsibility for the present and growing danger to the financial life of the nation rests upon those who oppose the monetary system under which prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds."

A letter was read from Lord Aldenham, president of the League, in which he congratulated the members upon the great progress made in the United States. "It is, indeed, a striking fact," Lord Aldenham wrote, "that this question, which some here affect to treat with contempt, should be presently the main political question before the American people."

Lord Aldenham also referred to what he termed the "gold standard" of the London Press upon this subject. They joined, he said, the "chorus for honest money," but fully believing these words applied to America to gold monometallism, and not as they really did, to international bimetallism. "Now, whatever may be the result of the Presidential election," Lord Aldenham added, "we may be sure that our cause generally is prospering."

The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Robert Barclay of Manchester presided. A letter of regret was read from Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, who said only illness prevented him being present.

General Francis A. Walker of Boston, Mass., made a speech which was greeted with enthusiasm. General Walker gave a review of the silver question from the American standpoint. He said the all-engrossing topic at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis was the currency question. Governor McKinley, he said, was never a gold monometallist, and could not be of the kind. General Walker read the Kohlsaat St. Louis resolution on the currency issue, and the Boston resolution regarding a gold standard, both of which were heartily cheered.

General Walker continued—"It is deeply to be regretted that millions of our best citizens, as represented at the Chicago convention last week, declared for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of other countries. This was a passionate and unwise act, the effect will be to maintain the gold standard unimpaired."

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Lord Aldenham, Sir Thomas Stirling, William E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., J. W. Scott-Monaghy, M.P., H. S. Foster, Morton Freeman, Lord Sherborne, and Professors Foxwell, Price, and others.

## THE ARMS USED BY THE REBELS IN FORMOSA.

OBTAINED FROM HONGKONG AND CANTON.

In the *Jiji Shimpō* we find a statement purporting to be a report compiled by certain Japanese officials who had received orders to make inquiries as to the source from whence the rebels in Formosa obtained arms. The report runs thus:—"Having been instructed to watch the movements of Lin Chao-tung, Lin Toh-hsin, and U Ochiai, we found, after continuous observation, that Chao-tung opened a shop by the sea-shore in Yen-hai-lun, and that Toh-hsin and Ochiai were despatched to Canton and Hongkong, where, in the course of a month, they obtained several hundreds of pistols and carbines which they caused to be packed in boxes for purposes of transport. Their professed business being to trade in deer skins with the native tribes, they caused these boxes to be sent to the island for the purpose of receiving the arms, but what part of the coast they chose for landing we have not been able to find out. It appears that they arrived from the south with the weapons towards the end of June, and succeeded in getting them transhipped at some Chinese port, the name of which all our endeavours have failed to elicit. They had procured 600 breech-loading carbines of German make and 300 pistols, together with a supply of ammunition. Both pistols and carbines were packed in boxes and sent by junk, and although we have not been able to ascertain the port at which they were transhipped for Formosa, our information goes to show that they were transferred to three small junks which had left Formosa for the purpose, under the command of the rebel leaders Hu Lin and U Lin, ten carbines or pistols being packed in one box. These small junks were able, with a southerly wind, to run over from the neighbourhood of Chung-wu in some five hours."—*Japan Mail*.

## HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## SCOTLAND V. THE WORLD.

The great "international" match of the year was played yesterday on the Happy Valley Links. When using the term "international" one passes for a moment to consider whether it is quite the correct term to use. We presume, however, it must be, as there is no doubt that Scotland, in the eyes of her children, is a sanctified spot, with which no other country or nation can in any manner compare. Journey where you will, to any of England's best golf courses, Great Britain's colonies there you will find the "braw laddie" ready to take you on at any game from touting the caddy to shove half-penny, and you may bet your boots that he will, as a rule, get 6 to 4 to the best of you.

Behold them now, six braw boys of the "Land of Cakes" awaiting the onslaught of a mixed crew from England, Ireland, and Wales. There they stand, the flash of pride in their eyes denoting their nationality, wielding their clubs with all the self-assurance of a man born in the land of a "Tom Morris," a "Hickinson," a "Kilcady," or a "Talk." We may put Johnnie Ball, Taylor, Hilton, Vardon, and such like persons on one side on this occasion; they are mere nonentities, small fry, and—Englishmen!!! However, notwithstanding the flashing eye, the scream of the pipes, and the waving of plaids and sporrans, the defenders of the honour of the least important part of the World are determined if possible to lower the thistle and exalt the rose, shamrock, and leek. We are greatly indebted to Scotland for giving us the grand game of golf, and although Englishmen and others will of course endeavor to defeat Scotchmen at their own or any other game, they always have their work cut out to do. On this occasion Scotland thoroughly upheld her banner, defeating the World by no less than 9 holes.

## THE SCORES.

Scotland.	World.
Mr. C. E. Home.....	1 Capt. W. V. Eccles. 0
Mr. G. Stewart.....	1 Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins. 0
Mr. A. S. Anson.....	1 Capt. R. M. R. 0
Mr. G. M. T. Thompson 1	1 Rev. G. R. Vallage. 0
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.. 0	1 Mr. W. M. Thompson 2
Commodore Boyer .. 0	1 Mr. E. A. Ram .. 1

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, July 14th.

The enormous, unarmoured cruiser, *Terrible*, recently built on the Clyde for the British Navy, maintained a speed of twenty knots an hour on her recent maiden trip from Glasgow to Portsmouth, and it is asserted that her maximum speed was twenty-four knots, which is certainly remarkable for a vessel of her size. She has 14,200 tons and 500 feet respectively. No less remarkable is the *Terrible's* coal-carrying capacity, enabling her to steam 25,000 miles without refuelling. Her sister ship, the *Powerful*, is soon to be in commission, and then the British Admiralty may claim to hold the world's record in this class of vessels. Naval experts are not satisfied, however. They are still crying loudly for more men, more quick-firing guns, and such things, which of course means more money. The leader of the malcontents, Captain Lord Charles Bessford, loses no opportunity of warning Englishmen that they are living in a fool's paradise and being deceived by the very people who ought to tell them the whole truth. "No doubt," he says, "we are gradually remedying the great defect of too few ships, but what is the good of building ships if you don't at the same time increase the number of men?" This distinction is not lost on the Admiralty, and the British Admiralty may claim to hold the world's record in this class of vessels. Naval experts are not satisfied, however. They are still crying loudly for more men, more quick-firing guns, and such things, which of course means more money. The leader of the malcontents, Captain Lord Charles Bessford, loses no opportunity of warning Englishmen that they are living in a fool's paradise and being deceived by the very people who ought to tell them the whole truth. 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Intimations.

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Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited,  
Wakabayashi & Co., Limited,  
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan,  
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai,  
Onoda Cement Company, Japan,  
Kansai Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,  
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,  
Hayashi Clock Factory,  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1896. [141]

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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC  
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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1896. [858]

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HONGKONG. [156]

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [152]

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1896.

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [1881]

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Hongkong, 5th March, 1896. [151]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [146]

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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

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Surgeon Dentist,

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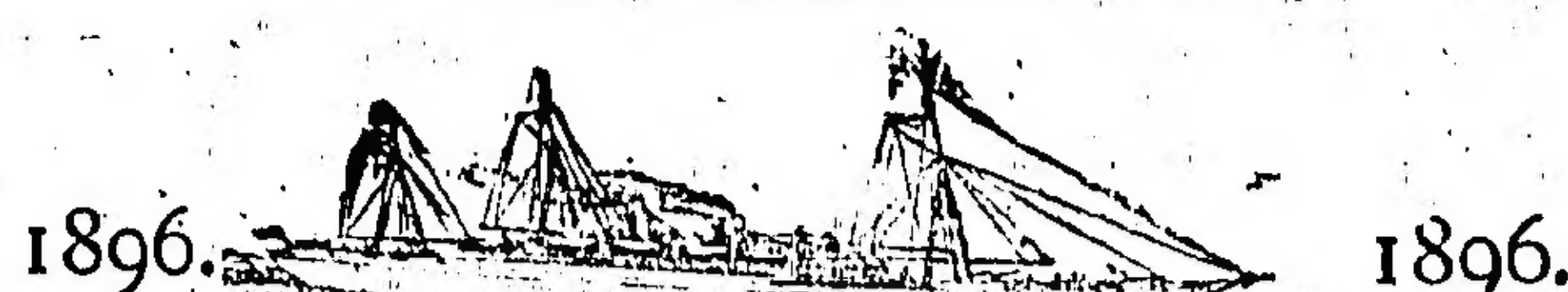
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [150]

Trails.

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1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

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Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 30th September.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF

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TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is

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The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1896.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pillar's Street. [15]

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JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

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EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS

AND

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VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

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Doric (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 25th August, at Noon.

Belge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 12th Sept., at Noon.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Wednesday, 30th Sept., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via

NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-

HAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY,

the 15th August, 1896, at Noon. Connection

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Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

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of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the

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lars of the various Routes may be obtained

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Special rates (First-class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European

Officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking

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versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-

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apply to through fares for China and Japan

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All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

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previous to sailing.

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Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or

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No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1896.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, H